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BOOK NOTES.

UNDER the title of *Epoch Maps* (Longmans, 1891), Professor A. B. Hart presents in convenient form a series of fourteen maps illustrating the political history of the United States from the colonial settlement to the present day. His aim has been "to draw no boundary line for which documentary authority does not exist." For colonial days he gives the situation in 1650, 1700, 1750 and 1763-75; for our independent existence, in 1783, 1801, 1825, 1855, 1861 and 1891. The details of territorial growth, with incidental controversies, are shown in two separate maps, and the history of the slavery question in another. This last is complete but very complex; and the author is to be congratulated on having devised a key to its interpretation that does not, as in case of most historical maps, require a power of discrimination in tints which only an artist or a dyer can hope to attain.

Of the nine essays comprised in Henry Adams's volume of *Historical Essays* (Scribners, 1891) all but one have appeared in some periodical. The novelties are an address on the "Primitive Rights of Women," and "Napoleon I. at St. Domingo," an essay printed in the *Revue Historique*, and almost unknown to American readers. The range of the collection is wide — from a discussion of the origin of marriage, which Mr. Adams attributes to the love of property, to the statement of an abstruse currency problem; but whether the subject is politics or political economy, the workings of Napoleon's genius or the plottings of Fisk and Gould, the author's vigor of statement and lucidity of style command the attention, if they do not always convince the reason of the reader. By the application of the "deadly parallel" to the products of Captain John Smith's imagination, the essayist demolishes one of the few bits of romance that lightened the early history of the country. Napoleon's attempt to reconquer San Domingo is told with greater fulness than in the author's larger work, and this essay, like that on the "Bank of England Restriction," was evidently a side study growing out of the *History*. Four of the essays tell in rather vigorous language the story of Erie Railway management in the hands of Fisk and Gould. And in another the author adduces proof that the issue of legal tenders in 1862 was as criminal as it was unnecessary.

The Sons of the Revolution have authorized the publication of a volume of *Fragments of Revolutionary History*, under the editorship of

Gaillard Hunt (The Historical Printing Club, Brooklyn). This is a laudable attempt to put into a more permanent shape the manuscript material now widely scattered in private hands, and represents one of the chief functions of such a society as that which puts it forth. More than eighty letters are included in this volume, none of which have been in print before. The most valuable contribution to history is the account of the Yorktown campaign by Col. John Francis Mercer; but the collection in general deals more with topics of antiquarian and social than of political interest. As the first of the collections, this volume makes a very creditable appearance, and it ought to encourage further undertakings.

In the volume entitled *Boston*, contributed by Henry Cabot Lodge to the series of Historic Towns (Longmans), the author, after a brief account of the early settlements, traces the history of the colony under the charter of 1629, pointing out the unconscious fallacy of the Puritans in seeking to combine the mutually destructive principles of a religious test for citizenship on the one hand and of democratic government and free schools on the other. The inevitable failure of the attempt to enforce religious uniformity, and the growing spirit of independence as shown by the defence of the charter and the opposition to the administration of Andros, are then narrated; and after outlining the history of the city to the end of the Federalist period, the author closes with a discussion of its present social and political conditions. Since the narrow limits of the work forbid exhaustive treatment, Mr. Lodge has been careful to select what is of general rather than merely local interest and what typifies the traditions and character of New England.

Mr. Hodgkin's *Theodoric the Goth*, in the Heroes of the Nations series (Putnams), is an admirable treatment of the life of the Ostrogothic warrior and statesman, and presents a graphic picture of the political and social conditions of Italy and the Byzantine Empire in the fifth and sixth centuries. The influence upon the life of Theodoric of the early years spent at the court of Constantinople, the wisdom and impartiality of his rule in Italy, and the relation between the Roman population and the Gothic "guests" are effectively described. To the historical portion of the work, which ends with the overthrow of the Gothic power in Italy by the generals of Justinian, are added some of the poetic legends which cluster about the name of Theodoric in mediæval saga.

From the Clarendon Press comes a reprint of Sir G. C. Lewis's *Essay on the Government of Dependencies*, with introduction and notes by C. P. Lucas. The essay was first published half a century ago. Then England was just setting about the task of remodelling the colonial government of Canada to suit the new conditions created by the revolt

of the thirteen American colonies and the growth of democracy at home. The author, who later held high office in the two Palmerston ministries, undertook a comparative study of colonization, ancient and modern, for the purpose of ascertaining what were the constitutional relations necessarily existing between a sovereign government and its dependencies, and what advantages and disadvantages resulted to both parties from such relations. He discusses the character of a dependency, the modes of acquiring dependencies, the forms of their government and the reasons for governing territories in this manner. The book is full of suggestive thought. It was a good book when published and it has not been superseded by any later work. Mr. Lucas in his valuable introduction has brought the treatment of the subject down to date.

Professor Émile Boutmy's admirable *Studies in Constitutional Law*, after reaching a second edition in France, are presented to English readers in a translation by E. M. Dicey (Macmillan), with introduction and notes by Professor A. V. Dicey. The original work was reviewed in the *POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY*, I, 501. The second edition contains no very important changes. Professor Dicey's brief introduction denotes high appreciation of Mr. Boutmy's work, and the notes which are appended in brackets are designed chiefly to facilitate reference to authorities by the student. The translator has quite faithfully reproduced the thought and spirit of the author, and has at the same time presented them in good English.

Mr. T. G. Kenyon's translation of *Aristotle on the Athenian Constitution* (London, Geo. Bell & Sons) gives this valuable discovery to the non-Hellenic public in a tasty, compact and useful form. The introduction, by the translator, is a most judicious presentation of the facts essential to a proper understanding of the work in its archæological and historical bearings; and the notes form a running commentary which will enable every reader to follow the text intelligently. On every student, the host of uncertain readings and *lacunæ* which are conscientiously indicated by the notes will have a saddening effect. When so much was discovered, the parts that are still missing cause all the deeper regret.

A translation of Professor Gide's *Principles of Political Economy* has been made by E. P. Jacobsen (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, 1891). The original was reviewed in the *POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY*, IV, 548. In its English dress the volume appears to great advantage, as one of the best of the French manuals hitherto translated. The translation on the whole is well done, but it occasionally displays a lack of familiarity with technical terms, as on page 570, where *impôts de répartition et quotité* is translated in a very awkward manner, instead of by

the technical terms "apportioned" and "percentage" taxes. The lack of English and American illustrations is a drawback, inevitable in a foreign work. Mr. James Bonar has added an introduction and notes, and Professor J. B. Clark gives a few words of American introduction.

Mr. E. C. K. Gonner is responsible for a new edition of Ricardo's *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation* (London, George Bell & Sons, 1891), published in the series of Bohn's Libraries. The edition on which most students have hitherto depended is that of McCulloch, which contained Ricardo's lesser writings as well. But Mr. Gonner is a far more judicious editor than McCulloch. An introductory essay and two appendices attempt to discuss some of the main points in which Ricardo's views have challenged dissent. Mr. Gonner does not spare the critics, and tries hard to preserve a judicial attitude. We have heard so much during the past ten years about the shortcomings of Ricardo that it is well to be reminded of his strong points. The bibliography of the works in Ricardo is very fragmentary, that on wages, interest and taxation being absurdly inadequate.

In the second edition of *Selections Illustrating Economic History* since the Seven Years' War (Cambridge, U.S.A., University Press, 1892), Mr. Benjamin Rand has amplified and somewhat rearranged his material. The first edition was reviewed in this QUARTERLY, III, 702. Among the additional chapters are an account of the Agrarian Legislation of Hardenberg, from Morier; The Commercial Policy of The Restoration, from Levasseur; Recent Changes in Transportation and Production, from Wells; The Liquidations of 1873-1876, from Giffen; and the World's Progress in Trade and Industry, from Neumann Spallat. A number of appendices illustrative of American economic history are added. The bibliography is very fragmentary and omits many works of capital importance, such as the histories of English factory legislation, by Alfred and Tuckett, Brentano on trades unions, the histories of taxation by Taylor, Clamageran, Schanz, etc., the histories of labor by Meyer and Audiganne, the history of postal systems by Hill, Belloc and Stephan, etc., etc. Why Proudhon's *Impôt sur la Revenue* (which, by the way, ought to be "sur le Revenue") should be singled out for mention (page 553), is incomprehensible. There are dozens of books on the topic, among which Proudhon's is of exceedingly minor importance.

The second edition of John Rae's *Contemporary Socialism* (London, Swan Sonnenschein, 1891), contains many alterations and additions of which the most noteworthy is the hundred-page chapter on "State Socialism." Mr. Rae tries to show that the traditional view of the classical economists as advocates of a narrow social policy is very distorted. "As for the theory of *laissez faire*, it has never in England been

really anything more than it is now, the plea of alarmed vested interests stealing an unwarranted and I believe an unwelcome shelter under the aegis of economic science" (page 373). There is no doubt that Mr. Rae makes a good case against the German opponents of a supposed "Manchesterism," but he goes a little too far in imputing to the whole classical school doctrines which are in reality the result of recent economic discussion. Whole pages might be filled with extracts from the minor authors and followers of the classical school which would give a very different impression from that which Mr. Rae seeks to convey. But for the contemptuous extremists of some of the modern schools Mr. Rae's new edition will be exceedingly instructive.

Among the most useful series of recent publications is the *Social Science Library* (the Humbolt Publishing Company), edited by Rev. N. D. P. Bliss, the well-known advocate of Christian socialism. The numbers already published are composed of reprints of the works or essays touching on socialism by John Stuart Mill, Carlyle, Herbert Spencer, William Morris and John Ruskin, together with reprints of the *Fabian Essays* and of Rogers' *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*. Mr. Bliss furnishes an introduction to some of the volumes, and other professed socialists like Mr. Wiltshire and Mr. Owen add notes and commentaries to the *Fabian Essays* and to the works of Herbert Spencer and Ruskin. Although issued in the interests of socialism the series is valuable; the books are attractive in appearance and are issued at a remarkably low price. A number of other volumes are in preparation. The same firm has also recently issued good cheap reprints of Toynbee's *Industrial Revolution* and Marx's *Capital*.

English Social Movements is the title of a work by Robert Archey Woods (Scribners, 1891), which collects in a revised form lectures delivered at Andover Seminary. As head of the Andover House in Boston, Mr. Woods would be predisposed to look with sympathetic eye on all the attempts which make for social reform. His account of the labor movement, recent socialism, university settlements and university extension, the social work of the church, charity and philanthropy is sane and straightforward; and although the reader may miss profound analysis, he will be sure to find interesting information brought down to the most recent date. It is a good but unpretentious book.

For those interested in the history of European finance two works of considerable value have recently appeared. The *Geschichte der Preussischen Staats-Besteuerung, 1806-1816*, by Karl Mamroth (Duncker und Humblot, Leipzig, 1890), is the first volume of a detailed history of Prussian taxation in the nineteenth century, based entirely on original and contemporary documents. It seems as if the author might have

somewhat condensed his conclusions; for if each decade is to take a volume of 800 pages, the prospect is rather appalling. The work will nevertheless be invaluable to all students of taxation, dealing as it does with one of the most momentous epochs of German history. A far less detailed work is that of Bouchard, *Système Financier de l'Ancienne Monarchie* (Guillaumin, 1891). In the matter of public revenue Bouchard's book does not attempt to add anything to the researches of Clamageran and Vuitry. It will be found to be simply an agreeable and interesting compendium of more or less well-known facts. But in those portions of the work dealing with expenditures and with control of the finances, a great mass of comparatively new material is put together in convenient shape. The book may be read profitably as an introduction to the more detailed works.

In Cucheval-Clarigny's *Les Finances de la France de 1870 à 1891* (Paris, Perrin, 1891) no attempt is made to give a real financial history of the country in the sense of analyzing the causes and the influence of governmental action on the general social economy. The point of view is rather that of an administrative or financial official. Thus we have a very valuable account of the fiscal measures of the last twenty years, with a description of the governmental and parliamentary discussions on the various schemes—budget, public debt, revenue and expenditure. There is little criticism of theory and few projects of reform. But the book will be welcome to all those who desire to comprehend the actual condition of the French financial equilibrium.

The Insane in Foreign Countries, by William P. Letchworth (Putnam's, 1891), is in a measure a complement to the work of Dr. Hack Tuke on the insane in the United States and Canada. Mr. Letchworth was admirably equipped by experience for his investigation, and his book is one which has general interest, as well as special and permanent value. He personally inspected the principal public asylums of Great Britain and the continent, and his book is a careful record of what he saw and heard there. The conclusions which he reached are clearly the result of unbiassed observation, and are expressed with a reassuring degree of cautiousness. In the much-lauded Gheel colony, he finds little that Americans can profitably imitate. The English asylums in general are accorded high praise.

Mr. F. A. Hibbert's Thirlwall Dissertation on *The Craft Guilds of Shrewsbury* has recently been published by the Cambridge University Press (1891). It is welcome as one of the first of those local studies which are so urgently called for by English economic history. Mr. Hibbert's general sketch of guild development follows the ordinary authorities; and on the crucial point of the effect of Edward VI's legislation he unfortunately emphasizes their mistakes. He is quite

unaware that in Edward's statute the craft societies were the subject of a special exemption. But he is independent enough to recognize that the life of the craft companies was quite continuous throughout the sixteenth century; and being rather puzzled how to reconcile this with the ordinary authorities, he takes refuge, with Dr. Cunningham, under the term "reorganization." For later centuries the essay is more useful, as it is based almost entirely on Shrewsbury documents which are not very accessible in the publications of archæological societies. An appendix of a half-dozen or more typical early documents, printed in their entirety, instead of the meagre list of authorities (including Longfellow and Thackeray and other recondite writers), would have added greatly to the value of the book.

The History of Commerce in Europe, by H. de B. Gibbins (Macmillan, 1891), may serve for a time, in default of anything more satisfactory, for the purpose for which it is intended,—as a class-book for schools preparing for commercial examinations. Like most school-books, it suffers from the grave defect of being crammed full of bare facts, big and little. Like many school-books, again, its author occasionally remembers that the work is "elementary," and proceeds to talk down to the boys for a line or so. There is also a good deal of rather cheap radical or democratic sarcasm that might advantageously be dispensed with; as where we are told that "the heroes of chivalry could not go about wasting their time in tournaments and battles without spending a great deal of wealth; and as they never did anything to obtain that wealth, their miserable dependents had to support them." The quite unnecessary addition of "as they are called" after the mention of "the upper classes" reminds one of the old story of the preacher who spoke of "the so-called nineteenth century." Still the work seems to be a trustworthy compilation, with very few slips: though what the ordinary boy will understand by the statement that "the word feudalism is not found in literature till the time of Charles the Fat" is amusing to imagine.